

I

URBAN DISTRICT

OF

HEMSWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1965

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1965/66.

Crs. D. Atkinson, 93, Ferrybridge Road, Castleford.
W.M. Burke, 2, Newall Crescent, Fitzwilliam.
C. Chapman, 1, Burntwood Bank, Hemsworth.
L. Chapman, 110, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth.
J.P. Donelan, 2, Wakefield Road, Kinsley.
J. Fisher, 64, Chantry Croft, Kinsley.
J.H. Freeman (Vice-Chairman), 50, Station Road, Hemsworth.
J. Matthews, 27, Common Road, Kinsley.
E. Nettleton, J.P., 4, Pulleyn Drive, York.
P.J. Newton, "School House", First Avenue, Fitzwilliam.
C. Thompson (Chairman), 1, Central Avenue, Fitzwilliam.
H.D. White, 6, Whin Close, Hemsworth.
A. Wicks, 21, Nor Wood Road, Hemsworth.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health - John S. Walters, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of - Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Health
Chief Public Health Inspector - C.H. Seal, M.A.P.H.I.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2942169x>

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH.

Public Health Department,
Adiscombe House,
Barnsley Road,
HEMSWORTH,
near Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and health services in your district for the year 1965.

Statistical information relates to population, births, deaths, and incidence of notified infectious diseases within the Hemsworth Urban District while that part of the report which refers to the personal health services administered by me on behalf of the West Riding County Council is for the whole of the Health Division No.23. and consists of the Hemsworth Urban and Rural Districts.

The form of presentation of both sections is as in previous year.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has reported in detail on the work of his department and the two reports are complementary to each other.

The mid year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 15,250 an increase of 700.

The number of inhabited houses increased by 129 to 4645.

There was a fall of 16 in the number of live births to a total of 269. The stillbirths were fewer by 6 than in 1964.

Happily there were no maternal deaths.

Infant deaths numbered 7, the same as in 1964, but because of the lower number of births the Infant Mortality Rate increased slightly. Two of the deaths were attributable to prematurity and occurred within the first 24 hours. Of the remainder 3 died of bronchopneumonia and must be considered to have been avoidable.

There were 195 deaths from all causes, a reduction of 5 on the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system decreased by 13, while accidents and respiratory deaths increased by 6 and 8 respectively. There were no other significant changes.

Notified infectious diseases increased from 105 to 368, an increase almost entirely attributable to the prevalence of a measles

epidemic.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register was fewer by 10 at the year end.

The 11 Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be very popular and though numbers in attendance dropped slightly they were very well attended.

The Mobile Clinic to Kirk Smeaton has proved popular and successful. Though numbers in attendance are inevitably few the convenience of the service has been greatly appreciated.

The inevitable decline in Local Authority Ante-natal Clinic attendance forecast last year has occurred. Unfortunately but not surprisingly the Relaxation Clinics have also suffered.

Once again I have to report an increase in Domestic Help provided during the year. 126 part-time workers provided the equivalent of 47 full time staff.

The Chiropody Service has also increased during the year. There has been a further shift from Agency Services (Hemsworth and District Old Peoples Welfare Association) to direct services arranged at West Riding Clinics or at the patients home. There is difficulty in adjudicating on the numerous requests for domiciliary treatment. Factors such as accessibility to bus routes and inclement weather have to be considered as well as physical disability and infirmity.

During the year there has been good co-operation with the Hospital and General Medical Services. The Nursing Staff in their respective fields have carried out their duties admirably and with credit to their profession.

I wish to thank all members of my staff for their work during the year and my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation and help.

I am very appreciative of the interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee to whom I tender my thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J.S. WALTERS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical and Social Conditions.

Area of the District	4163 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimated mid-year)	15,250
Rateable Value (at 31.12.65)	£263,292.
Product of 1d Rate (at 31.12.65)	£957.
Number of Inhabited houses (at 31.12.65).	4645.

Vital Statistics.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	122	127	249
Illegitimate	9	11	20
	<u>131</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>269</u>

Percentage of illegitimate births 7.4%

LIVE BIRTH RATE.

Crude	17.6 per 1000 estimated population.
Adjusted	16.6 per 1000 estimated population.

STILL BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

Still Birth Rate 25.4 per 1000 total live and still births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total Live and Still Births	135	141	276

INFANT DEATHS (total under 1 year)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

INFANT DEATHS (under 4 weeks).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Infant Deaths (Under 1 week).

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (under 1 year of age) 26.0 per 1000 total live births
 Legitimate 24.0 per 1000 legitimate births
 Illegitimate 50.0 per 1000 illegitimate births

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under 4 weeks) 7.4 per 1000 total live births

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under 1 week) 7.4 per 1000 total live births

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under 1 week and stillbirths combined)
 32.6 per 1000 total live and still births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - NIL.

<u>DEATHS (all age groups).</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	101	94	195

DEATH RATE.

Crude 12.8 per 1000 total population.
 Adjusted 11.4 per 1000 total population.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

<u>BIRTH RATE (adjusted)</u>	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Urban District	16.6	18.4	20.0	18.2	20.0
West Riding	18.4	18.7	18.3	17.6	17.4
England and Wales.	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4

STILL BIRTH RATE.

Urban District	25.4	43.6	28.1	27.4	22.1
West Riding	16.0	17.6	18.7	18.5	20.2
England and Wales	15.7	16.3	17.3	18.1	18.7

DEATH RATE. (adjusted)

Urban District	11.4	14.2	12.8	8.4	10.1
West Riding	12.4	12.8	13.3	12.0	13.4
England and Wales	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	12.0

INFANT MORTALITY

Urban District	26.0	24.6	16.1	23.2	22.6
West Riding	20.7	22.2	23.0	23.3	24.6
England and Wales	19.0	20.0	20.9	21.4	21.4

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table:-

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
lung bronchus	4	-	4
breast	-	1	1
uterus	-	1	1
other sites	8	5	13
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	29	47
Coronary disease, angina	17	12	29
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease	2	9	11
Other circulatory disease	4	3	7
Pneumonia	5	4	9
Bronchitis	18	3	21
Other disease of respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill defined diseases	6	12	18
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	5	2	7
Suicide	2	1	3
	101	94	195

There were 5 fewer deaths than in 1964. Of these the deaths due to vascular lesions of the nervous system were fewer by 13 than in the previous year, while pneumonia and bronchitis deaths increased by 8 to a total of 30. Motor vehicle and other accidents together with suicides increased from 6 to 12.

Other causes of death showed no marked changes from previous years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Details of the 7 infant deaths are as follows:-

	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>
1.	1 hour	Male	Prematurity.
2.	15 hours	Male	Prematurity.
3.	1 month	Female	Congenital heart disease.
4.	1 month	Female	Congenital heart disease.
5.	2 months	Female	Broncho-pneumonia.
6.	3 months	Male	Broncho-pneumonia.
7.	4 months	Male	Broncho-pneumonia.

3 of the 7 infant deaths resulted from infection and as such must be considered to have been avoidable.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

TABLE 1.

Diseases notified in Townships.

Township	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis Respiratory	Tuberculosis Non-Respiratory	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
Fitzwilliam	2	1	91	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	97
Hemsworth	5	-	216	4	-	5	6	2	1	2	241
Kinsley	1	8	17	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	30
Totals	8	9	324	6	1	7	6	4	1	2	368

TABLE 2.

Cases notified Month by Month.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	8
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Measles	11	4	3	91	15	58	55	45	18	19	5	-	324
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Totals	16	5	4	94	24	67	58	46	21	23	8	2	368

Table 3.

Cases classified into Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and older	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Whooping Cough	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Measles	10	91	87	132	2	1	-	-	1	-	324
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	6
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Tuberculosis Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Totals	10	94	93	140	4	2	3	4	9	9	366

Notifiable infectious diseases increased from 105 to 368. An outbreak of measles during the late spring and summer accounted for 324 of this total. Other infectious diseases showed little change in incidence.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of cases on Register	Respiratory Male Female.		Non-Respiratory Male Female		Total
No. of cases on Register at the commencement of the year.	62	51	8	12	133
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	3	1	-	1	5
No. of cases added otherwise than by notification	2	1	-	-	3
No. of cases removed from the Register through:-					
(a) death	5	-	-	-	5
(b) recovered	1	5	1	1	8
(c) removed from the district	2	3	-	-	5
Total remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1965.	59	45	7	12	123

New notifications were fewer by 2 than in the previous year and the number remaining on the register at the year end was fewer by 10.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

HEALTH DIVISION No.23.

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

HEMSWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER 1965.

BY

J.S. WALTERS, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL STAFF AT 31.12.65.

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer.

JOHN S. WALTERS, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Senior).

Josephine Hayes, M.B., Ch.B.

C.H. Merry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time).

P. Crann, M.B., Ch.B.

J.S. Laurie, M.B., Ch.B.

J.W. McRobert, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

D. Vining, M.B., Ch.B.

School Dental OFFICERS.

Mr. J. Morris, L.D.S.

Mr. G.B. Reid, L.D.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting and Consultant Staff.

R.W.L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J.W. Jordan, M.D., M.R.C.P.

J.D. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H.

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.Sc., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Chest Physician.

Paediatrician.

Ophthalmologist.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss J. Crossfield.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss S. Abbott.

Mrs. N. Cookson.

Miss M. Kennington.

Mrs. D. Lindsey.

Miss E.T. Marren.

Miss D. Marsh.

Mrs. M. Newton.

Miss M. Miskell.

Miss A. Parrott.

Mrs. B. Thorpe.

Miss F.M. Vamplew.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. D. Clark.

Mrs. E. Plant.

Mrs. A. Stones.

Mrs. J.A. Wilson.

Midwives.

Miss S. Blanchard.

Mrs. R.A. Burkes.

Mrs. V. Crawford.

Mrs. D. Harman.

Miss M.L. Heyward.

Mrs. L. Jenkins.

Mrs. A.W. Jones.

Miss F. King.

Mrs. B. Lawrence.

Mrs. E.E. Megson.

Mrs. M.V. Porter.

Mrs. W. Robinson.

Mrs. B. Hesketh.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. G. Bristow.

Mrs. A.I. Coop.

Mrs. J.O. Garratt.

Mrs. F.J. Makinson.

Mrs. G.A. King.

Mrs. B. Harrison.

Mrs. J. Kitchen.

Mrs. M.C. Kitching.

Mrs. E.R. Leake.

Mrs. F.B. Houghton.

Mrs. M. Watson.

Mrs. M. Giles.

Mrs. J. Megson.

Mrs. K. Clayton.

Mental Health.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Mr. P. Noden.

Mr. E.A. Adegoke.

Hemsworth Training Centre. - Mr. L. Dyer (Supervisor).
Miss D. Casey.
Mrs. I. Evans.
Mrs. S.M. Greenslade.
Mrs. M. Herbert.
Miss E. Money.
Mrs. A. Miller.
Mr. H. Blackburn.
Mr. L.I. Wright.

Speech Therapist. Mrs. A.L. Claxton-Smith.

Chiropodists. Mr. N. Eyre.
Mr. J.L. Sullivan.
Mrs. S. Hughes.

Clerical Staff. Mr. G. Ellis - Senior Clerk.
Mr. C. Miles - Deputy Senior Clerk.
Mr. G. Cooper.
Mrs. P.M. Blair.
Mrs. I. Hinchliffe (part-time)
Mrs. E.M. Liptrot.
Mrs. M. Sanderson.
Mrs. W. Theaker.
Mrs. J.B. Tulley.
Mrs. W.C. Ventom (part-time).
Mrs. M-M. Williams.

138 part-time domestic helps, caretakers, clinic cleaners etc.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND NURSING SERVICE.

(a) Child Welfare Clinics.

The 11 child welfare clinics continue to provide a useful and popular service.

As in previous years a doctor and health visitor are present at each session to give advice on infant health and problems of feeding and give the various protective inoculations necessary for the preservation of good health.

At most of the clinics ladies of the respective voluntary committee attend and undertake many useful duties. Once again I wish to thank them for their very valuable assistance.

Details of the clinics and brief statistics are given below.

<u>Address of Centre.</u>	<u>Day of Opening.</u>	<u>No. of children attended during the year.</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>
Ackworth C.W.C. Mission Rooms, Ackworth.	Wednesday afternoon (fortnightly). Thursday afternoon Toddlers (fortnightly).	216	1825
Fitzwilliam C.W.C., Church Hall, Fitzwilliam.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	198	1559
Great Houghton C.W.C., Methodist Church, Great Houghton.	Tuesday afternoon (fortnightly)	59	603
Grimethorpe C.W.C., The Clinic, Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	223	1503
Hemsworth C.W.C., The Clinic, Highfield Road, Hemsworth.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	388	3071
Havercroft C.W.C., Parish Hall, Havercroft.	Thursday afternoon (weekly).	145	2073
Kirk Smeaton CWC, Mobile Clinic, Kirk Smeaton.	Friday morning (fortnightly)	11	53
Shafton C.W.C., Methodist Church, Shafton.	Thursday afternoon (fortnightly).	70	668
South Elmsall C.W.C. The Clinic, Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.	Monday (all day). Thursday afternoon 4th in each month. Toddlers.	127	2579
South Hiendley C.W.C., Methodist Chapel, South Hiendley.	Wednesday afternoon (fortnightly)	46	649
South Kirkby C.W.C., The Clinic, Lydgate, South Kirkby.	Monday afternoon (weekly)	420	2874
Upton C.W.C., Welfare Hall, Upton.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	192	1579
TOTALS		2095	19036

During the year the Ryhill Clinic moved to the new Parish Hall in Havercroft.

In August the fortnightly attendance of one of the 3 County Mobile Clinics commenced in Kirk Smeaton. This service is greatly appreciated in the more isolated parishes throughout the county.

(b) Ante-natal Clinics.

The gradual implementation of County Council policy arising out of the recommendations of the Cranbrook report on midwifery services has been reflected in the attendance figures for the year. There were fewer expectant mothers attending the local authority clinics with a consequent reduction in relaxation session attendances. The forecast decline in attendance at local authority ante-natal clinics has been confirmed and the rapidity with which the general practitioners have organised their own ante-natal clinics indicates the rapid disappearance of local authority clinics as such.

Brief statistics of ante-natal clinics are given below:-

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>Day of opening.</u>	Total number of women who attending during <u>1965.</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>	
			<u>Drs. Sessions</u>	<u>Relaxation Sessions</u>
Ackworth ANC, Mission Rooms, Wakefield Road, Ackworth.	Tuesday afternoon (fortnightly)	100	508	-
Fitzwilliam ANC, Church Hall, Fitzwilliam.	Thursday afternoon (weekly)	123	726	-
Grimethorpe ANC, The Clinic, Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe.	Tuesday morning (weekly)	161	1126	152
Hemsworth ANC, The Clinic, Highfield Road, Hemsworth.	Wednesday morning (weekly)	43	270	152
Havercroft ANC, Parish Hall, Havercroft.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	80	714	247
South Elmsall ANC, The Clinic, Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly).	9	132	85
South Kirkby ANC, The Clinic, Lydgate, South Kirkby.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly).	55	376	148
TOTALS		571	3852	784

(e) Health Visiting.

The maintenance of a healthy and happy family unit is as before the main objective of the local authority service and in this the health visitor has a key role.

Despite the increasing numbers of elderly citizens and the increased provision and supervision of domestic help services the other age groups of the community have their problems which require advice and assistance.

The summary of visits and attendances gives some indication of the scope and volume of the health visitors work.

Total visits to:-	Children born in 1965	6324
	Children born in 1964	4491
	Children born in 1960-63	6456
	Tuberculosis households	333
	Aged 65 and over excluding home help visits	2512
	Visits to home help cases	8698
	Other cases	313
	Problem families	604
	Clinic sessions	1978

(d)
Midwifery.

There were 490 domiciliary confinements, 69 fewer than in 1964. This fall, partly the result of fewer total births during the year was also the result of an improvement in availability of maternity hospital beds.

The domiciliary midwives also attended 597 mothers who were confined in hospital but were discharged before the tenth day.

The notified births in the division totalled 1231.

Illegitimate Children.

56 cases were specially dealt with during the year. There were 33 single women for many of whom a 3 months stay in moral welfare home was arranged and the County Council accepted financial responsibility for their maintenance.

<u>Age Group of Mothers.</u>		<u>Care of Baby.</u>	
15-19 years	13	Adopted	7
20-24 years	21	Baby fostered	1
25-29 years	10	To care of grandparents	2
30-39 years	9	Kept by mother	43
40 and over	3	Baby died	2
		Action not finally decided	1
	<hr/> 56		<hr/> 56

Premature Infants.

104 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth were notified in the division in 1965. 7 sets of twins were included in the figure. Details are as follows:-

<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Stillborn</u>	<u>Alive</u>	<u>Died within</u>			<u>Survived</u>
				<u>24 hrs</u>	<u>1 week</u>	<u>4 weeks</u>	<u>Over 4 weeks</u>
Home	20	2	18	4	-	-	14
Hospital	84	10	74	5	2	-	67
	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 2	<hr/> -	<hr/> 81

(e) Home Nursing.

Although the number of cases attended during the year increased slightly the number of recorded visits decreased.

There is some possibility that this reduction was in the recording rather than in the actual visits made as it coincided with the introduction of a new system of documentation of nursing cases.

Brief statistics are given below:-

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Total	1492	36,534
Patients aged 65 and over included above	537	18,112
Patients who received more than 24 visits	283	25,225.

OTHER LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Domestic Helps.

The Division is allocated the equivalent of 42 full time home helps each week, but the demand for the service continued to increase and it was again necessary to draw from the reserve county pool and during the year the equivalent of 47.1 full time staff had been continuously employed.

At the end of the year 126 part-time workers were employed in the service.

The number and type of cases helped are as follows:-

<u>Type.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Total hours employed.</u>
Aged 65 and over	695	93,413
Under 65 years		
(a) Chronic Sick and T.B.	74	6,891
(b) Maternity	7	228
(c) Others	32	2,306
	808	102,838

(b) Chiropody.

Statistics are given below:-

<u>Agency Services.</u>	<u>At Surgery or Clinic.</u>	<u>At Home.</u>	<u>Type of Case.</u>	
			<u>Pensioners.</u>	<u>Physically Hand.</u>
(Hemsworth and District Old Peoples Welfare Association)				
Total patients treated	254	145	382	17
Total treatments given	1043	576	-	-
<u>Direct Service.</u>	<u>At Surgery or Clinic.</u>	<u>At home.</u>	<u>Type of Case.</u>	
			<u>Pensioners.</u>	<u>Physically Hand.</u>
Services arranged at West Riding Clinics				
Total patients treated	753	374	1111	16
Total treatments given	2923	1527	-	-

The increased provision of direct service both at West Riding Clinics and in the patients home more than compensates for reduction in services through the Old Peoples Welfare Association.

(c) Loan of Nursing Equipment.

Considerable stocks of nursing equipment ranging from bedding to wheel chairs are held by home nurses and at the Health Department for the issue on loan to patients being nursed at home. In all 40 different items are stocked and many more can be obtained from central supplies at short notice.

Some 387 loans were made during the year.

(d) Ambulance Service.

All ambulance calls in the Division are dealt with by the South Kirkby Depot - the service being under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer who has kindly supplied the following information relating to the South Kirkby Depot.

Outpatients	25,415.
Admissions	3,432.
Discharges	2,087
Transfers	761
Accident patients	744
Total patients	32,439
Stretcher cases	4,195
Sitting cases	28,244
Mileage travelled	259,108.

<u>Staff Details.</u>	Station Officer	1
	Driver/Attendants	31
	Telephonists	1
	Vehicles	10

(e) Mental Health Service.

The development of community care of the mentally disordered reported in previous years continued: 108 mentally ill and 14 subnormal patients were referred for care.

The numbers of patients under care at 31.12.65. were as follows:-

	Mentally Ill		Psychopath		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		<u>TOTALS</u>
	Under	Over	Under	Over	Under	Over	Under	Over	
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	
Attending Training Centre	-	-	-	-	18	18	14	13	63
Receiving home visits (not included above)	-	196	-	-	15	53	8	13	285
	-	196	-	-	33	71	22	26	348

(f) National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).

No case necessitated action under the section of the above Act during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(a) Smallpox Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during 1965 was as follows:-

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1-2 years.</u>	<u>2-4 years.</u>	<u>5-14 years.</u>	<u>15 years and over.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Primary vaccination	19	24	17	5	11	76
Re-vaccination	-	-	1	2	6	9

(b) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Oral vaccine - Primary Vaccinations.

Born in Years. No. of persons vaccinated during 1965 who
completed 3 oral vaccinations.

1965	123
1964	608
1963	140
1962	94
1958-1961	166
Others under 16	123
Others over 16	451
	<hr/> 1705 <hr/>

No. of persons given a fourth booster oral
vaccination during 1965 1551

Total number of persons now protected
3 injections or 3 oral 27,138 Of this number 6785
have had either a
fourth injection or a
fourth oral vaccination.

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

(i) Contact Scheme.

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are sought and offered skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination if necessary. This arranged by the Chest Physician acting on behalf of the County Council.

All those negative to skin test are offered vaccination.

<u>No. skin tested</u>	<u>No. Negative.</u>	<u>No. vaccinated.</u>		
119	37	35 also 5 babies vaccinated but not skin tested.		
Details of those vaccinated were as follows:-				
<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1 -5 years.</u>	<u>5-15 years.</u>	<u>Over 15 years.</u>	<u>Total</u>
15	9	9	7	40

(ii) Schoolchildren.

Skin testing for B.C.G. Vaccination is offered to all schoolchildren in or about their 13th year. Details of the work carried out during the year 1965 are as follows:-

No. offered tuberculosis testing and vaccination if necessary	937
No. of acceptances	775
Percentage of acceptances	83%
No. actually tested	698
Result of test	
positive	40
negative	615
not ascertained	43
Total	698
Percentage positive	6.1%
No. vaccinated	614.

(d) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during 1965.

	<u>Children born in years.</u>							<u>Total.</u>
	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1956-60</u>	<u>1951-55</u>	
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	410	445	66	27	13	151	4	1116
Total no. of children given booster injections	-	-	-	-	19	637	6	662

The following table gives the total number of children within the division under the age of 15 years who have been protected against diphtheria.

<u>Age at 31.12.65.</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-4 years</u>	<u>5-9 years</u>	<u>10-14 years</u>	<u>Total under 15 years.</u>
<u>Born in year</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1961-64.</u>	<u>1960-1956</u>	<u>1951-1955.</u>	
Course completed in years 1961 - 1965.	410	3187	3151	2969	9717
1960 or earlier	-	-	1069	1252	2321

(e) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during 1965.

<u>Age at final injection.</u>	<u>No. of children who completed a full course</u>
Under 6 months	526
6 months to one year	281
1-2 years	104
2-3 years	26
3-4 years	14
	<hr/>
	951

Whooping Cough immunisation is only given to children up to the age of 4 years but the following table gives the number of children protected since the scheme began.

<u>Age at 31.12.65.</u>	<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1-4 years.</u>	<u>5-9 years</u>	<u>10-14 years</u>	<u>Under 15 years</u>
<u>Born in years</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1964-61</u>	<u>1960-56</u>	<u>1955-51</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
	410	3183	3569	1664	8826.

(f) Tetanus Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year.

Children born in years.

	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1956-60</u>	<u>1951-1955.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Course	410	445	66	27	13	198	117	1276
Booster Injections -	-	-	-	-	19	594	3	616

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) Periodic School Medical Inspections

During the year 3965 children were examined at school. 764 were found to require treatment, 284 being for defective vision.

(b) Handicapped Pupils.

29 children were ascertained as requiring special educational treatment, that is education which is beyond the resources of the ordinary school. Details of recommendations are as follows:-

- 16 to special schools for educationally sub-normal children.
- 7 to special schools for delicate children.
- 2 to special schools for physically handicapped children.
- 2 to special schools for the deaf.
- 1 to special school for maladjusted children.
- 1 to special school for the blind.

(c) Consultant Clinics.

Specialist Eye, Orthopaedic and Paediatric Clinics are held at the Hemsworth Clinic by arrangement with the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and details are as follows:-

Eye Clinics.

No. of children who attended
during 1965.

933.

No. of pupils for whom glasses
were prescribed.

531

No. of clinics held during the year.

54

Orthopaedic Clinic.

No. of sessions held during 1965.

10

No. of children who attended.

63

No. of children referred from the
clinic for operative treatment as
short stay cases.

1

At a weekly Remedial Exercise Sessions 32 children made 386 attendances.

Paediatric Clinic.

No. sessions held during 1965.

10

No. of children who attended.

40

Total Attendances.

72.

(d) Speech Therapy.

Our part-time speech therapist held 171 sessions during the year treating 86 children. 36 children were discharged, 18 speech normal, 7 speech improved, 7 for non-co-operation or unsuitable for treatment and 4 left the district.

(e) Special Medical Examinations.

In addition to the normal school and clinic work, the Divisional Medical Staff also carried out 38 examinations of entrants to Training Colleges and 13 examinations under the Employment of Children Regulations.

(f) Minor Ailment Clinics.

These are held at clinics and schools throughout the division and during the year 121 pupils were treated by health visitors.

(g) Infestation with Vermin.

The health visitors carried out cleanliness inspections in each school at least once per term during 1965. 20,087 inspections were carried out and 315 children were found to be infested.

(h) Audiometry.

During the year 770 children were tested by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Of these 41 children were either referred to a Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon or to the Doncaster Audiology Clinic for further investigation.

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1965.

- - - - -

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Urban Council Offices,
White Hall,
HEMSWORTH.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hardy and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your approval my Annual Report for the year 1965. This is my 16th Annual Report and, as in previous years, I have divided it into four main Sections as follows:-

1. Housing and General Sanitary Administration.
2. Food Administration and Inspection.
3. Air Pollution.
4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The urban district comprises the townships of Hemsworth, Kinsley and Fitzwilliam, it covers some 4,163 acres, and there was an estimated mid-year population of 15,250 an increase of 700 on 1964. The increase was attributable to the Scottish miners and their families who moved into the district during 1965.

Coal Mining and associated works continued to provide the principal source of work for men; five factories within the district offered employment to a limited number of women and girls.

SECTION I

1. HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

(a)		<u>No. of houses within the Urban District</u>	<u>Estimated Mid-Year Population</u>	<u>Average Nos. of Persons per House</u>
1965	.. .. .	4645	15,250	3.2
1964	.. .. .	4516	14,550	3.2
1938	.. .. .	3022	12,790	4.2
1921(formation of U.D.C.)		2089	11,305	5.4

144 new dwellings were built and occupied during 1965 and 15 old dwellings were demolished, a net increase of 129 dwellings.

(b) New dwellings

124 houses and 2 bungalows were built by the Council on the Highfield Estate at Hemsworth. This was the completion of a National Coal Board inspired project of 270 dwellings for the rehousing of miners and their families from redundant Scottish Collieries.

The Council did not undertake any other building activities during the year.

14 bungalows and 4 houses were built for private ownership during 1965. 3 bungalows were built in the Kinsley area, and the remaining dwellings were built at Little Hemsworth, Lowfield Road and Victoria Street, Hemsworth.

The relatively high cost of building, together with Government imposed financial restrictions, did not encourage house building during the year.

It is interesting to record the completion of "Bullenshaw House" at Hemsworth; these premises, built by the West Riding County Council, have made available excellent accommodation for a number of old people in need of care and attention.

(i) Future New Housing Projects

The Council was anxious to complete the clearance of aluminium bungalows on the Highfield Estate at Hemsworth. Plans were prepared during the year for the re-development of the site of cleared bungalows for the erection of 14 bungalows, 10 houses and 16 maisonettes.

The attraction of accommodation for aged persons at Ashfield House, Hemsworth, has encouraged the Council to construct similar type accommodation at Kinsley; towards the end of the year, the Council were prepared to accept, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, a contract for the erection of a block of 34 flats.

Three projects were submitted for private development at Lowfield Road and Little Hemsworth, and construction work was expected in 1966.

(c) Unfit Dwellings Incapable of Repair

Some progress has been made in the clearance of unfit dwellings within the district in past years. Unfortunately, there are still dwellings which should be demolished forthwith; at the present rate of progress many of them will be occupied for a number of years. They have few of the modern facilities, they are generally damp and structurally defective, and are not worthy of improvement. Owners are obviously reluctant to spend any money repairing them, and the position tends to worsen as the years pass.

It is considered that the following dwellings are within this category:-

<u>HEMSWORTH</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
19/20a Little Hemsworth	2
Baylee Street (to complete)	9
1/23 York Street	12
6 Union Street	1
2/8 and 1/5 Lilley Street	7
1/9 North View	5
10/48 Highfield Road	20
2/10 Westfield Road	5
2/28 High Street	14
3/15 High Street	7
1/33 Junction Street	17
7 Market Street	1
22/34 Kirkby Road	7
29 Market Street	1
43 Barnsley Road	1
	<u>109</u>

<u>KINSLEY</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
10/16 Ford Street	4
17/39 Bond Street	12
22/44 Bond Street	12
47/65 New Street	10
1/15 and 2/8 King Street	12
2/58 Wakefield Road (New Row)	29
1/22 Outgang Terrace	22
	<u>101</u>

In addition, some houses at Grove Lane and Bush Street, Hemsworth, and at Gorton Street, Kinsley, may require early attention.

It has been possible to reach agreement with some owners to close houses to await demolition. These arrangements can only concern blocks of property which are likely to be demolished within a short period of time; outside these arrangements this type of house is promptly re-occupied following the surrender of a tenancy, when, of course, it should be subjected to clearance procedure. The main obstacle to progress, as in recent years, is the limited council house accommodation available for rehousing purposes.

15 old houses were demolished during the year as follows:-

9/31 South Street, Hemsworth	12 houses
21/22 Little Hemsworth, Hemsworth	2 houses
15 Bond Street, Kinsley	1 house
	<u>15 houses</u>

16 houses were represented for clearance, the occupiers rehoused in council house accommodation, and the houses "closed" to await demolition. The houses were:-

2, 4, 6, 14, 19, 20, 22 and 24 Baylee Street, Hemsworth	8 houses
3, 5 and 7 Ford Street, Kinsley	3 houses
4 Union Street, Hemsworth	1 house
21, 29, 33 and 39 Bond Street, Kinsley	4 houses
	<u>16</u> houses

Where demolition works were undertaken, delays were often experienced; contractors were sometimes unable to effect clearance work promptly and properties became unsafe and dangerous due to the action of trespassers. Fortunately, no serious accident occurred, but the possibility was always present.

(d) Houses - Repair and Maintenance

(i) The Council now owns some 2,000 houses and bungalows, and is by far the largest owner of property within the district. Its direct works department, working under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, has the onerous task of house maintenance. Some of the Council houses are now almost 50 years old.

(ii) The National Coal Board owns 722 houses within the district, and most of them are at Fitzwilliam and Kinsley. Maintenance is undertaken by the National Coal Board's own direct works staff; very few complaints were received from the tenants of National Coal Board houses about the need for repair works during the year, and this must be some measure of the efficiency of this particular department.

It was pleasing to note that the National Coal Board intended to pursue its policy of house improvement. A further 118 houses at Milton Terrace, Club Terrace and North View, Fitzwilliam, were presented towards the end of the year for improvement when applications were made for Discretionary Grants towards the cost of providing bathrooms, internal w.c.s, etc. These houses are well worth improving.

30 houses at Gorton Street, Kinsley, owned by the National Coal Board, are in a different category, and might well be considered for clearance in the near future.

(iii) The number of tenanted houses, other than Council and National Coal Board owned houses, continues to diminish as owners of houses prefer to sell, rather than to re-let vacant houses. It is estimated that some 800 houses were tenanted within the urban district; most of these are terrace houses with two rooms at ground level and two rooms at first floor. The majority are without hot water facilities and have neither a bathroom nor an internal w.c.; indeed, many of these houses have no provision for artificial lighting in bedrooms and are usually cold in winter time in all rooms other than the livingroom. They are, however, in a good structural condition and are most unlikely to be subjected to clearance for many years. They can, and should be, improved by the provision of modern amenities. 160 applications were received during 1965 for grants towards the improvement of this type of house, but very few applications were received from Landlords. It would appear inevitable that the Council will, eventually, be obliged to enforce improvement schemes.

Landlords readily undertook repair works to their houses when asked to do so; there were delays throughout the year, as, indeed, in recent years, as local contractors were not always available to undertake house repair works. Action by way of enforcement of repair works was by the use of the statutory provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, rather than by resort to Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957. It was not necessary to pursue any Notices served to the Magistrate's Court to enforce repair works.

(iv) Owner-occupiers of houses invariably apply for the available grants to help meet the cost of improving their houses, and, as a result, many terrace type houses now enjoy modern amenities.

(e) Housing Statistics - Year 1965

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965 WERE INCLUDED IN
THE ANNUAL RETURN TO THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1. No. of dwellinghouses in district 4645

2. No. of houses included in above:-

(a) Back-to-back None
(b) Single back None

3. Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere.

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a) in Clearance Areas Nil N.B. 43 houses represented in
(b) individual unfit houses Nil 1964 were still being dealt with
during 1965.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
<u>In Clearance Areas</u>				
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

(2) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	15	3	2
--	----	---	---

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(3) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	16	65	18	

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(4) After informal action by Local Authority	42	Nil
(5) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings (a) Clearance areas, etc. - 16
(b) Overcrowding - Nil

5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted None
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners
to the local authority None
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled None

6. Overcrowding

It was reported that:-

"The Council encourage its own tenants to exchange from smaller to larger houses where overcrowding exists. One or two "problem" families in non-Council accommodation are overcrowded and it is difficult to find alternative accommodation for this type of person."

(e) Housing Statistics - Year 1965. (Continued)

7. Grants for Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	<u>Formal</u> <u>applications</u> <u>received</u> <u>during year</u>	<u>Applications</u> <u>approved</u> <u>during year</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>dwellings</u> <u>completed</u> <u>during year</u>
(a) Improvements	160	159	58

8. Details of Advances for the purpose of
Acquiring or Constructing Houses - Nil

(f) Moveable Dwellings

No occupied moveable dwellings were sited within the district during 1965. Other than from itinerant caravan dwellers spending a few days in the district, there were no problems associated with this form of dwelling, and further, there was no demand for a licensed site.

(g) Male Lodging House

There has been a lodging house within the district for many years. It comprises two-storey premises at Union Street, Hemsworth, and is registered to house 37 males. However, the demand for this type of accommodation has fallen away in recent years and the number of men at Union Street throughout 1965 averaged only 13.

The premises now require extensive maintenance works, and the likely cost of repair works, together with the expense of regular internal works of redecoration and necessary replacements of fittings, bedding, etc., is now causing the owner of the premises a good deal of concern.

It would seem that these premises are too large for the present, and likely future, local demand for this type of accommodation.

2. NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

A wide variety of complaints of nuisances were investigated. No serious nuisance prejudicial to health existed within the urban district during the year and it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings to abate any nuisance.

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

(a) The following table shows the position at the end of 1965 Figures for 1964 are shown for comparison.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
No. of houses within the district	4645	4516
No. of houses drained to sewers	4583	4461
No. of pail or tub closets	2	4
No. of privies with covered middens or covered ashpits	2	3
No. of houses drained to cesspools	36	34
No. of houses drained to small sewage disposal plants	22	14

(b) Privy Closets

The use of a privy serving Kinsley Green, Bracken Hill, was discontinued during the year. Two only now remain in use and both are expected to be abolished in 1966.

(c) Cesspools and Small Sewage Disposal Plants

58 houses and bungalows are drained either to cesspools or to small sewage disposal plants. These dwellings are sited beyond the present limits of the Council's sewers.

21 cesspools served dwellings at Station Road, Royd Moor and Pontefract Road, and all will be redundant when the Council's proposals for sewerage these areas are completed in 1966/67.

(c) Cesspools and Small Sewage Disposal Plants (Continued)

The Council had in use a vehicle equipped to deal with the emptying of cesspools. Cesspool contents were conveyed by this vehicle to a disused tip by way of disposal; this method of disposal is not entirely satisfactory and it is expected that arrangements will be made to dispose of the contents of cesspools into the Council's sewers when the existing Sewage Works at Hemsworth can cope with the extra effluent.

The 16 small sewage disposal plants serving 21 dwellings required little attention, but when required, the Council's vehicle undertook any necessary cleansing work.

The cost of emptying cesspools for the financial year ending 31st of March, 1966, was £1,102 Os. Od.

(d) Drainage - General Position

(i) A scheme for large scale improvements to the Hemsworth Sewage Works which began in 1964 made progress during the year, and in June, sewage was diverted through the new works for the first time. This scheme has been designed to deal with the likely sewage load resulting from an anticipated increase in population in the foreseeable future.

It is intended that the Hemsworth Sewage Works shall, eventually, deal with sewage from the Kinsley district, and that the use of the Kinsley Sewage Works, already grossly overloaded and dilapidated, shall be discontinued.

A scheme for this purpose has already been prepared and application was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year for permission to proceed to tender for the works to be carried out. This particular scheme involves the pumping of sewage from Kinsley to Hemsworth, and also takes in the sewerage of the Royd Moor, Station Road and Pontefract Road areas of the district where houses and bungalows are at present drained to cesspools.

(ii) A small area of the district at Fitzwilliam Lane Ends requires to be sewerage, and tenders were invited for a scheme of drainage prepared by the Council's Engineering Consultants. The four houses and West Riding County Council Depot involved, drain at present to a dilapidated small sewage disposal plant. However, in deference to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 62/65, in which local authorities were asked to slow down expenditure on capital projects, the Council decided to defer this scheme for six months at the end of the year.

(iii) The Council considered that it should proceed with a small project at Robin Lane, Hemsworth, for the sewerage of Archbishop Holgate Hospital to the recently constructed ejector station.

(e) Public Conveniences

It was hoped that some satisfactory provision would be made for public conveniences at the centre of busy bus traffic at Cross Hills, Hemsworth. Unfortunately, delays were again experienced, more particularly concerning the provision of a suitable site for this purpose.

Circular 15/65 issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in connection with public conveniences, said that the Minister thought it should now be standard practice for local authorities to provide hand-washing facilities in all their public conveniences, and that he would expect suitable provision to be included in future proposals submitted to him for loan sanctions. The minimum provision for washing hands should always be free.

4. WATER SUPPLY

Every house within the urban district was connected to the towns mains supply and, as a result, enjoyed a wholesome supply of clean water.

Supplies to the area were distributed by the Barnsley Corporation Water Board, on which the Urban Council has representation. I was advised that the origin of the supply to the district was the River Derwent at Elvington, near York, and that the necessary filtration and chlorination of this water takes place at this source. The natural fluoride content was given as approximately .06 parts per million and there was no addition to this content by artificial means; there have been suggestions, of course in recent years, that the fluoride content of water should be brought to approximately 1 part per million but advocates of a natural water supply appear to have impeded progress in this connection for the time being.

4. WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of water are undertaken as a matter of routine by the distributors to ensure that the supply is wholesome.

Extensions of supplies locally were effected to the new housing estates under construction at Highfield Road and Lowfield Road, at Hemsworth, during the year. There were no serious insufficiencies of supplies throughout the district but the distributors were aware of the need to boost the water pressure to the Royd Moor area of Hemsworth; a scheme to improve the water supply generally to the Hemsworth area was under consideration.

5. RATS AND MICE CONTROL

(a) It continues to be necessary to make inspections of allotments, sewage works, refuse tips and farm premises for rat infestations. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is now thinking in terms of rodent free areas, and while major infestations are rarely found, it appears improbable in a semi-rural district that the rodent population will be completely eliminated in the foreseeable future. The size of the problem can be minimised if the public will promptly report rat or mouse infestations for the appropriate treatment.

A man was employed on rodent control work throughout the year. He undertook 673 visits of inspection and treatment of infestations. 42 minor rat infestations were either found or reported, and suitably treated. 15 mice infestations were similarly dealt with during 1965.

"Warfarin" poison used with oatmeal proved entirely satisfactory; resistance to this poison is, however, being reported from two or three parts of the country, and the appropriate Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is undertaking research work to overcome this new problem.

(b) Sewer Control

Sewers are always a potential harbourage for rats, and in past years the sewers of the urban district have been treated for rat infestations. A 10% test of the sewer manholes of the district was undertaken during 1965. 93 manholes were baited and 17 showed "takes" of bait; the manholes concerned, and associated manholes, were then given a full treatment against infestation. The test and treatment showed that the sewers of the district were not a cause for concern in this respect.

(c) Barnsley and District "Workable Area Committee No. 5"

The Council continued to be represented on this Committee. Meetings were held at Barnsley when representatives of South Yorkshire Local Authorities, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food discussed rodent control and other pest control matters.

6. FACTORIES

There are two types of factories within the district for the purposes of the Factories Act, 1961, i.e., those factories which make use of mechanical power, and those which do not, for the purposes of manufacture, preparation, or other works associated with the factory.

In all factories, the Council administers that part of the Act which concerns sanitary accommodation; in non-mechanical factories the provisions of the Act relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature and ventilation are also administered by the Council. The Factories Inspectorate at Wakefield administer all other provisions of the Act with the exception of fire escape provisions which are, of course, administered by the County Fire Service.

Particular attention was paid to the heating facilities available at factories within the district following complaints of low temperatures at one factory towards the end of the year. When necessary, heating installations were overhauled and improved.

It is pleasing to record the addition to the Factories Register of premises at New Street, Kinsley, and it is hoped that these premises will eventually provide work for a large number of local women and girls.

6. FACTORIES (Continued)

The following information is relevant to the inspection of factories for the year 1965 for the urban district.

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (i.e., factories with no mechanical power)	6	17	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (sanitary accommodation i.e., factories with mechanical power.)	21	43	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	10	2	-
Total	33	70	7	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act

Home Work (Sections 133 and 134)

There were no outworkers employed within the district during the year. (Broadly this is a reference to persons who undertake certain classes of factory work at home; owners of factories are obliged to notify the local authority concerned of the names and addresses of people who do undertake this work on their behalf.)

7. OFFICES AND SHOPS ADMINISTRATION

Offices and shop premises require to be registered by the Council where their employees have to work for a period longer than 21 hours weekly. The provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, are enforceable at these premises. A satisfactory standard of cleanliness, lighting, heating and ventilation must be achieved; in addition, suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities are required, and facilities must also be made available for the hanging of clothing and for the taking of meals on the premises if required. In general, this Act has provided a new charter for office and shop workers.

182 inspections were made of registered premises during 1965. Where premises were found not to comply fully with the requirements of the Act, the persons responsible were asked to give the necessary matters attention.

The following tables were submitted to the Minister of Labour as a summarised report of particulars to be included in the annual report required under Section 60 of the Act.

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises (1)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (2)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (3)
Offices	20	16
Retail shops	66	60
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	2
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil.
Total	96	82.

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds by
Inspectors to Registered premises

182

TABLE C - Analysis of Persons Employed in
Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	77
Retail shops	182
Wholesale departments, warehouses	15
Catering establishments open to the public	48
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	322
Total Males	120
Total Females	202

7. OFFICES AND SHOPS ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

No exemptions with regard to the provision of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were granted by the Council during 1965 as it was felt that all premises visited should be able to meet the requirements of the Act.

The Act has had a good reception both by employer and employee; I have, however, been considerably surprised on occasion to find very low shop temperatures; two shops were found with a temperature as low as 38°F during a particularly cold period of weather. In both instances additional heating facilities were asked for and quickly provided; it is, however, difficult to understand why these facilities were not made available before by the employers concerned.

It is expected that all offices and shops within the urban district will be quickly brought up to the standard required by this Act.

8. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Investigations were made into case histories of certain notifiable diseases, e.g., dysentery and scarlet fever, on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health, as they were notified by local Practitioners.

9. PETROLEUM STORAGE

14 premises storing "petroleum spirit" as defined by the Petroleum Acts and Regulations, were licensed by the Council. An appropriate fee was charged proportionate to the quantity of "petroleum spirit" stored.

An annual licence for the storage of "petroleum spirit" is not issued until a report has been received from the Inspecting Officer of the County Fire Service to the effect that the premises concerned comply fully with the Acts and Regulations. Particular attention, of course, is required to fire precaution provisions, in connection with the storage of this commodity.

SECTION II

1. FOOD INSPECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of work under this heading is to try to ensure that the preparation, handling and storage of food for human consumption is satisfactory within your district and that a clean, wholesome food supply is offered for sale. Success depends almost entirely upon food handlers, and employers and employees alike are subjected to propaganda in this respect when visits of inspection are made.

Legislation is available to enforce the provision of satisfactory equipment for shops and for ensuring that the food shops achieve the necessary high standard of cleanliness.

There were 85 food shops, 11 bakehouses and 11 catering establishments, including schools, hospital and factory canteens within the district subject to inspection and to the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

There were 16 food shops employing one or more assistants, and paragraphs 16 and 19 of the 1960 Regulations were complied with by the provision of suitable facilities for washing equipment and hand washing.

The other shops were "house/shops" and assistants were not usually employed; in most cases the facilities required by paragraphs 16 and 19 were restricted to the hot and cold water facilities available for the use of the house itself.

I am pleased to report that food shops within the district were, generally, of a high standard.

Hawkers of Food

The West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, requires the registration of hawkers of food, and the use of mobile shops is thereby controlled. All mobile shops are subjected to inspection and are required to comply with standards comparable with the normal food shop. Where "open" food is sold from a mobile shop, suitable facilities for the provision of hot water are required. One van was consistently found to be below a satisfactory standard and the owner was advised that registration would be withdrawn unless improvements were effected.

Generally, however, owners of mobile shops are now well aware of the enforceable legislation and provide satisfactory mobile shops, although in some instances facilities for hot water, while available, were found to be rendered superfluous by the absence of hot water at the times of inspection.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Impurities or foreign bodies in foods are occasionally reported by the customer. One report concerned a contaminated loaf of bread sold from a shop in the district of another local authority; the necessary action was taken. It is, of course, quite remarkable, considering the quantity of food sold, that this should be the only complaint made during the year.

Shop-keepers, if in doubt, readily ask for advice concerning the purity of perishable goods, and it is the practice to issue certificates of condemnation of any food surrendered voluntarily as unfit for human consumption. The quantity examined and voluntarily surrendered was, again, remarkably low. All such condemned food stuffs are disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

(a) Meat Inspection Work

This is a completely separate food inspection requirement. All carcasses of animals slaughtered for food within the district are subjected to a routine examination for fitness for human consumption. This work has been undertaken for many years and follows a pattern of detailed inspection laid down by Regulations made by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Inspection is, ideally, made at the time of slaughter but this is not always possible when slaughtering takes place throughout the length of a working day. However, a satisfactory liaison has been established with the owners of the four slaughterhouse premises within the district, and the carcass and the associated offal, of each animal, is carefully positioned to ensure that a satisfactory inspection is made as required.

(a) Meat Inspection Work (Continued)

The quality of animals slaughtered for food by all four slaughterhouses is as high as it is possible to achieve and, not unnaturally, the incidence of disease found is low. Tuberculosis of cattle is now virtually non-existent and, indeed, only two localised instances of infection were found during 1965; in both cases the affected lungs were submitted for examination to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Animal Health Division at Harrogate who, I understand, in confirmed cases, pursue enquiries to the actual herd from which the infected animal originated.

Parasitic conditions of cattle and sheep livers and lungs are now the main reason for condemnations; these parasites do not affect man but they do render large amounts of liver and many lungs unfit for sale.

However, routine inspections are made for one parasite which does affect man; this parasite is found in the cystic stage in cattle carcass muscles. 15 carcasses were found with this parasite; all were localised and degenerate cysts, and the affected sites, usually the head or heart, were condemned.

All condemned meat and offal is stained with a suitable dye. It is removed from the local slaughterhouses by private contractors and subjected to steam sterilization treatment before manufacture to fertilizers etc.

Regulation requires that carcasses passed fit for human consumption be suitably stamped by the Inspecting Officer, and a charge of 1s. 0d., 6d., and 3d., is made for cattle, pigs and sheep respectively. A total of £280 8s. 9d., was paid to the Council by the owners of the four slaughterhouses during 1965 for this purpose.

Slaughtering hours were often rather erratic and appeared to depend on transport arrangements from markets and opportunities for slaughter. In order to ensure that all carcasses were inspected, it was necessary to undertake evening work two or three times weekly, and in addition some work was always necessary on Saturday and Sunday.

The following table is relevant to work under this heading during 1965:-

Location of Slaughterhouses	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
1. Market Street, Hemsworth	2011	1641	5200	-
2. King Edward Street, Hemsworth	221	313	403	-
3. "Springfield Villa" Hemsworth	153	252	405	-
4. Little Hemsworth, Hemsworth	298	250	743	1
Total	2683	2456	6751	1

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals killed	2239	444	1	6751	2456
No. of animals inspected	2239	444	1	6751	2456
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	661	110	Nil	1590	361
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.52%	24.77%	Nil	23.55%	14.73%

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	Nil	Nil	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.04%	0.23%	Nil	Nil	0.85%
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.67%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Among meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption during 1965 were the following:-

Cattle

23	Heads	..	..	..	Abscesses, Actinomycosis, C. Bovis
25	Tongues	..	..	..	Abscesses, Actinomycosis, C. Bovis
370	Livers	..	..	..	Cirrhosis, Abscesses, etc.
332	Part livers	..	..	..	Cirrhosis (parasitic action)
224	Lungs	..	..	..	Parasitic, Inflammation etc.
29	Udders	..	..	..	Inflammation
11	Hearts	..	..	..	Inflammation, C. Bovis.

No whole or part carcasses.

Pigs

10	Flucks	..	..	..	Tuberculosis or inflammation
350	Lungs	..	..	..	Inflammation
8	Livers	..	..	..	Inflammation
22	Heads	..	..	..	Tuberculosis and abscesses

2 whole carcasses and 1 part carcass - Pyaemia

Sheep

1578	Lungs	..	..	..	Parasitic, Abscesses, Inflammation
69	Livers	..	..	..	Parasitic

The total weight of meat and offals unfit for human consumption was estimated to be 6 tons 3 cwts. 46 lbs., of which 3.26% was due to tuberculosis.

(b) Slaughterhouses

The four slaughterhouses within the district were subjected to an annual inspection by an Inspector representing the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. All four premises require to be licensed annually by the Council. All complied with the requirements of the relevant Acts and Regulations in force to ensure the provision of a satisfactory standard of food hygiene.

One slaughterhouse undertook the wholesaling of meat to a number of butchers shops in adjacent towns; the transport of meat and offal satisfied the existing legislation.

(c) Milk Production and Sale

All milk within the district was bottled milk supplied by one or other of registered dairy premises bottling milk in adjoining towns. Milk is now generally pasteurised or sterilised and is sold as such; however, untreated bottled milk from tuberculin tested herds is still available and is sold within the district.

The bottling of milk at dairy premises is under careful control and, as a result, milk now is rarely a health hazard. Transport, storage and delivery arrangements locally ensure a satisfactory supply. No complaints were received during 1965 concerning bottles, or the purity of milk retailed within the district.

(d) Ice-cream

This commodity is sold as a wrapped product from 37 registered premises and none of it is manufactured within the district. It is delivered to these premises from registered ice-cream manufacturing factories which are under rigid hygienic control.

Mobile vans, however, sold an unwrapped ice-cream; this product was in good demand throughout the year. The manufacture of this ice-cream is also carefully controlled, but the van salesman is required to play an extremely important part as he, at the end of the line, handles the product. Salesmen were advised of the need for practising strict personal hygiene.

SECTION III

1. AIR POLLUTION

There is much pollution of the air within the district by smoke from domestic chimneys. Most households have their menfolk working at one or other of the local Collieries and obtain a supply of coal as part of their conditions of employment. As a result, coal is used freely. Unfortunately, it cannot be burnt on the open fire without creating smoke which is discharged at a low level, and in areas of concentrated properties, a nuisance is always apparent.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, was introduced to control smoke emissions; many local authorities are now well on the way to smoke-free districts, having set up smoke control areas, in which the burning of raw bituminous coal is prohibited. Sheffield, Leeds and Bradford, to mention three Yorkshire cities, have to tackle tremendous industrial problems and they have all achieved impressive results in recent years and claim to be well on the way to being "smokeless" cities.

Some South Yorkshire colliery towns with virtually the same problems to deal with as Hemsworth by way of the concessionary coal allowance have introduced smoke control areas with success. Ideally, new housing estates should be declared to be smoke control areas.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government advised towards the end of the year that the overall supply of open fire smokeless fuels would be adequate to meet expected demands; both the National Coal Board and the producers of reactive fuels expect to substantially increase supplies available to all areas. It would, therefore, appear that smokeless fuels are available for the setting up of any smoke control area. This type of fuel is now used widely and apparently gives every satisfaction to those people who use it.

The pollution of the air locally by industrial users of coal virtually ceased during the year when the Brickworks kilns at Hemsworth were converted to mechanical firing. 70 automatic stokers were provided for the Brickworks and an immediate improvement was apparent. Some work was necessary to the Brickworks chimney itself and it was eventually left secure at a height of 104 ft. No other industrial chimney within the district created a problem by way of smoke emissions during 1965.

Readings of atmospheric pollution were undertaken at Vale Head Park and at Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth. The pollution figures at these points are shown in comparison with figures from past years.

(i) Sootfall readings - Vale Head Park. Tons per square mile

1965	148.00
1964	122.72
1963	163.89
1962	152.81

(ii) Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth

The following figures are relevant:-

Volumetric Measurement of Pollution - 1965

<u>Smoke Results</u>					<u>Sulphur Dioxide Results</u>				
<u>Micrograms per cu. metre</u>					<u>Micrograms per cu. metre</u>				
<u>Daily</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>			<u>Daily</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		
<u>Average</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Exceeding</u>			<u>Average</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Exceeding</u>		
	<u>Reading</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,000</u>			<u>Reading</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Smoke/SO₂</u>
Jan.	259	537	2	-	148	319	-	-	1.75
Feb.	255	769	-	-	105	184	-	-	0.88
March	265	593	1	-	175	333	-	-	1.52
April	-	289	-	-	-	223	-	-	-
May	113	214	-	-	89	193	-	-	1.27
June	89	261	-	-	93	239	-	-	0.96
July	89	172	-	-	84	139	-	-	1.06
Aug.	95	177	-	-	89	180	-	-	1.07
Sept.	175	315	-	-	94	181	-	-	1.86
Oct.	302	961	3	-	154	407	-	-	1.96
Nov.	303	926	6	-	160	373	-	-	1.89
Dec.	226	674	1	-	168	294	-	-	1.35

Only a few daily figures were available for April.

1. AIR POLLUTION (Continued)

The figures at Barnsley Road give some indication of the way in which pollution builds up in the winter months and shows itself to be heavy.

Vale Head Park is not, of course, in close proximity to domestic properties, and it leaves little to the imagination to expect that the estimated tonnage of sootfall will be considerably higher in many other parts of the urban district. Obviously there should be some thought and not a little action given to the problem of ridding the atmosphere from smoke, soot and grit. Invariably people agree that they "believe in clean air" but appear to consider that in the coalmining areas this is not practicable; it seems unfortunate that a strong public feeling has not yet arisen against the evils of atmospheric pollution.

SECTION IV

1. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Collection and Storage

Every dwelling, shop and other business premises was given a weekly collection of refuse throughout the year. This work continued satisfactorily in all weathers, and your refuse collectors undertook a difficult and sometimes unpleasant job with credit.

The last of the side-loading vehicles was replaced during 1965 by a much larger rear-loading vehicle designed to compress refuse within the vehicle during loading. The new vehicle has a 35 cu. yd. capacity; it was an ex-demonstration model and a considerable saving in cost was achieved in its purchase at a price of £2,650. This vehicle works extremely well.

Three rear-loading vehicles were in use from the 10th of May, 1965; two vehicles were in full-time use throughout the district, and the third acted as a spare vehicle undertaking a small refuse collection round in addition to collections of waste paper from shops, offices and other business premises.

A standard galvanised iron dustbin of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. capacity was in general use throughout the district for the storage of refuse at domestic premises; it weighs approximately 22 lbs. empty, and it seems that sooner or later it will be replaced by a much lighter receptacle. Plastic receptacles were appearing on the market during the year, while paper sacks, attached to suitable holders, were also gaining ground as a clean and efficient means of refuse storage. 15 paper sacks are in use at Ashfield House, Hemsworth.

(b) Disposal

Disposal of refuse, other than salvaged waste paper was by controlled tipping at a site at Pontefract Road, Hemsworth. The site is a 10 acre field which is subject to flooding, and by arrangement with the owner this field is being reclaimed for agricultural use. Soil is stripped and stored in advance of tipping and replaced on deposited layers of refuse; approximately 4 acres of the field had been reclaimed for use by the farmer at the end of the year.

By the use of controlled tipping methods, the refuse tip did not create a nuisance. A J.C.B. Loadall was in use stripping soil, levelling refuse, and resoiling completed areas of tipping and, of course, this work would not have been possible without the use of this type of mechanical equipment.

Trespassers were a source of concern and considerable care was necessary to ensure that fires did not occur within the tip.

The Pontefract Road Site is not expected to be completed before 1970 at the present rate of tipping of refuse; however, consideration was being given to the purchase of a disused railway cutting within the urban district at Brackenhill, Ackworth; acquisition of this site would ensure that there was sufficient tipping space available for many years.

An unpleasant feature throughout the year was the widespread dumping of rubbish in open spaces in the countryside. It was necessary in many cases throughout the year to clear quantities of rubbish; one would expect that anyone with disposal problems of this sort would contact the department, as the effort involved in dumping some of the materials must be quite considerable.

The disposal of worn out motor vehicles is now an increasing problem. Six vehicles were reported derelict and in a dangerous condition during the year. All were disposed of by a Monk Bretton vehicle dismantler, usually at a small charge. The practice of dumping a vehicle and hoping that someone will dispose of it appears to be widespread throughout the countryside; where the owner can be traced - and this is usually difficult - any fee for disposal is charged to him for payment. Of course, while the Monk Bretton dismantler will continue to remove disused vehicles, a serious nuisance should not accrue, but I understand that some authorities are finding the disposal of disused vehicles to be a very real problem.

(c) Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs

The costs of refuse collection and disposal for the year ending 31st of March, 1966, are as follows:-

		<u>1965/66</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
1. Wages		9356	0	0
2. Materials, Protective Clothing etc.		280	0	0
3. Diesel Fuel, Petrol, Repairs, Insurance and Licences ..		1315	0	0
4. Use of Earth moving equipment tractor		1180	0	0
5. Rates, Depot		232	0	0
		<u>12,363</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

(d) Salvage

Waste paper only is salvaged from refuse. Separate collections of waste paper are made from shops, offices and other business premises. All paper is baled into 1 cwt., bales by an electrically operated baling press at the Southmoor Road Depot, Hemsworth, and eventually sold to paper merchants at Warrington; one-third of the receipts from sales is paid to the refuse collectors as an "incentive bonus"

Existing premises for storing and baling paper are not satisfactory and should be replaced. Unfortunately, the costs incurred in the collection and baling of waste paper do not meet receipts from sales, and this service is run at a loss. It is, however, better that waste paper of this quantity should be kept out of the refuse tip because of the fire hazard involved, and waste paper generally is needed in the trade.

Waste paper has been collected, salvaged and baled in the urban district since 1940. The amounts of waste paper collected in 1965 are shown in comparison with the collections in recent years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons Cwts. Qrs.</u>			<u>Average per ton</u>			<u>Total Receipts</u>		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1965	74	4	0	9	10	9	701	1	8
1964	70	13	2	8	15	0	616	7	0
1963	56	9	2	8	5	0	467	7	11
1962	74	11	0	9	0	0	670	12	4

Since the inception of baling waste paper 1250 tons 14 cwts., have been sold, realising £8968 19s. 8d.

CONCLUSION

In presenting this report may I thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and the Chairman and Members of other Committees for their interest and support throughout the year. An Annual Report cannot be presented without the collation of a good deal of information, and for this I am indebted to Mr. Wheeler and Mrs. Bush, members of my own staff, for the help they have given. I should also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and the indoor and outdoor staff of the Council for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hardy and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SEAL

Chief Public Health Inspector.

